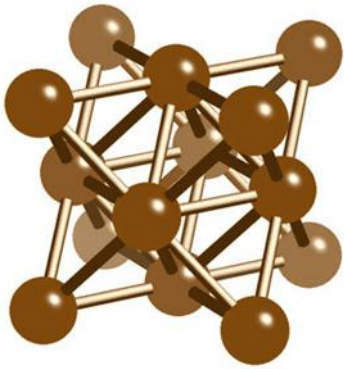

How It Works?

The gold molecule.

Each element has a unique molecular structure which vibrates on a different molecular frequency

All the elements of nature produce a phenomenon called “resonance”.
One classic example to that phenomenon is that of a clear, loud and high frequency sound that can break glass. If the physical frequency of glass is similar to the playing note, then the glass will start to tune to these vibration pulses. If the vibration becomes very intense for the crystals structure, it will break.
Resonance occurs when an element absorbs energy same to its physical frequency.
This resonance by attraction will happen when a source transmits a frequency that is immediately absorbed by a specific object. Molecules are the smallest particle of an element that can exist in the free state and still retain the characteristics of the element which is unique. The molecules vibrate forming the frequency that we know as molecular frequency and others call energy field of the matter or phenomenon of nuclear resonance. Somme people can see this energy field with the naked eye like in the case of human aura.

Many years have been spent experimenting with various devices to develop this small, but powerful RAYFINDER transmitter capable of transmitting Radio Frequency (RF) signals accurate to 0,1Hz stability, enough to stimulate only the desired elements. That accuracy in signal stability is produced by a technologically advanced DSP microchip running at 40 MIPS inside the RAYFINDER. Signal is channeled through the soil over a considerable distance at varying waveforms that filter out the interference caused by the soil minerals. The emitted signal is induced into the soil in a directional pattern of 360°. And because of that induced signal the targets become “visible”. Targets can be located to all directions, and the user is not limited to search from a specific direction. Now that the signal is transmitted from the RAYFINDER long distance locator, the expected target responds with a solid and identical signal. This solid signal can be traced by the operator using antenna L rods, and therefore all non-desirable targets are eliminated. That signal between the RAYFINDER long range locator and the target becomes “a path” for the operator to trace the target. The whole procedure lasts few minutes to realize if there are any specific targets within the location range of the RAYFINDER long range locator.

Range of the RAYFINDER can vary for many reasons. The first and most important variable is size of target. The larger the target the range is extended. That is followed by soil conditions (presence of electrolytes) and length of time in the ground. Another factor that enhances the operational performance of the RAYFINDER, is the chemical change of the soil immediately surrounding the target. Those targets that have a tendency to oxidize, whether it be the object itself or its container, will present a stronger signal. Because of that oxidation factor, the target will offer a stronger potential for amplifying the RAYFINDER transmitted signal, therefore an object that is buried for a long time in the ground absorbs the signal in a larger percentage than a freshly buried.

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